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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 17 (b)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international financial system and development

Letter dated 5 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you on behalf of the informal Global Governance Group (3G), comprising the following States Members of the United Nations: Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Costa Rica, Finland, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Slovenia, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Viet Nam, the following documents (see annex):

(a) Fostering a coherent global governance framework: constructive engagement between the United Nations and the Group of 20;

(b) Global Governance Group input to the Group of 20 on the promotion of sustainable development, green growth and the fight against climate change.

On behalf of the 3G, I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17 (b).

(*Signed*) Albert **Chua**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-36184 (E) 190612

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 5 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Fostering a coherent global governance framework: constructive engagement between the United Nations and the Group of 20

The Global Governance Group (3G) recognizes that global challenges need to be addressed through an improved and strengthened system of global governance. The international community should find effective solutions to global problems through a comprehensive, inclusive and transparent global governance framework. In this regard, 3G stresses that the United Nations is the only global body with unquestioned legitimacy and reaffirms the central role of the United Nations in global governance and managing emerging global challenges. New international forums should play a complementary role in finding solutions to global problems.

It is important for the United Nations system to establish sound partnerships with stakeholders that can contribute to addressing specific international challenges. In this regard, 3G calls for the links between existing institutions to be strengthened to create a coherent global governance framework. The United Nations and other stakeholders have to work together to respond to international challenges, including by devising and implementing policies that are truly global in reach.

Cameron report on global governance

The 3G welcomes the report by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, David Cameron, entitled "Governance for growth: building consensus for the future" and its recommendations, which were endorsed by the G-20 leaders during the Cannes Summit in 2011. The 3G is of the view that the G-20 should fully implement the recommendations in the report intended to "strengthen and systematize" engagement with the United Nations. In addition, the 3G has the comments on the Cameron report set out below.

The 3G welcomes the endorsement contained in the Cameron report of the 3G proposal to regularize the G-20 practice of briefings and consultations with the membership of the United Nations. The G-20 should continue to do so, while respecting the mandates of the United Nations and its agencies. The G-20 should also refrain from global standard-setting exercises that are best placed in a formal organization with universal membership, such as the United Nations. In addition, the 3G notes that there are many international institutions and informal groupings, including the G-20, dealing with transboundary issues such as the sovereign debt crisis, financial regulation and food security. To build broad support for producing coherent global solutions to these issues, the 3G emphasizes the importance of involving all relevant stakeholders and strengthening cooperative links between them. In this regard, the 3G welcomes the recommendation contained in the Cameron report that the G-20 should work with relevant international institutions to deepen global economic policy coordination. Actors such as the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization have to be included in any global economic governance framework. The 3G calls on the G-20 to implement the commitments it has previously made, such as in the area of development and trade and investment.

The 3G has consistently advocated the principle of "variable geometry" as a means to enhance the inclusiveness and transparency of the work of the G-20. The Cameron report endorses this approach and recommends that the G-20 be more consistent and effective at engaging non-members in specific areas of its work. The 3G acknowledges that the G-20 is generally open to applying the principle of variable geometry. In this regard, the 3G welcomes the commitment of the Mexican G-20 presidency to strengthening constructive engagement between the G-20 and relevant actors. Mexico has convened the G-20 informal meetings of Foreign Ministers, "Think20" and "Business20", which were attended by non-G-20 member countries, academia and the private sector. The 3G encourages the strengthening of such outreach efforts and calls for a broader and more flexible application of the principle of variable geometry, in particular when the G-20 engages in specific thematic deliberations, such as those held under the different working groups on development and international financial architecture.

The 3G shares the finding of the Cameron report that global economic actors have a common interest in fighting corruption. Corrupt practices undermine achievements in the field of global governance and the rule of law and hamper economic and social developments. The 3G urges the G-20 to implement the recommendation contained in the Cameron report to build on existing instruments such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption to intensify the fight against corruption.

Recommendations on enhancing engagement of the Group of 20 with the United Nations

The 3G notes that the G-20 has acknowledged the complementarity between the work of the United Nations and the G-20. In this regard, G-20 outcomes must have the support of non-G-20 members if they are to be implemented globally and effectively. The G-20 should go beyond consultations with non-G-20 members and groupings such as 3G and find ways to incorporate their inputs into G-20 outcomes. This approach will also help to foster a coherent global governance framework. The 3G notes that the engagement between the United Nations and the G-20 has been intensifying and recommends that the G-20 further enhance its engagement with the United Nations through the following measures:

- Continuing the practice of cooperating closely with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the United Nations G-20 Sherpa and other United Nations system representatives throughout G-20 processes, including summits and preparatory meetings.
- Continuing to regularize exchanges with the wider United Nations membership, in particular the General Assembly, through pre-summit consultations on the subject matter of the upcoming G-20 deliberations and post-summit debriefings.
- Appointing a senior official within the G-20 troika to oversee and ensure continuity of G-20 engagement with the wider United Nations membership and other stakeholders; this official could facilitate policy coherence between the G-20 and other bodies by promoting consideration by the G-20 of inputs from the United Nations and other groupings such as the 3G and giving feedback on their consideration.

- Disseminating studies carried out by international organizations for the G-20 to all Member States and discussing such studies with them.
- Continuing to reflect on and implement ways to strengthen engagement with the wider United Nations membership and other stakeholders.

Global Governance Group input to the Group of 20 on the promotion of sustainable development, green growth and the fight against climate change

The Global Governance Group (3G) notes the five priority issues on the agenda for the Mexican G-20 presidency and wishes to comment on the promotion of sustainable development, green growth and the fight against climate change.

The 3G stresses the importance of an effective, open and transparent multilateral system, which ensures that the voices of all countries are heard. Recent experience at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and at the World Trade Organization (WTO) has shown that there is an urgent need for more political will to reinvigorate multilateralism; and that this will be critical to achieving outcomes that will benefit all countries.

Sustainable development is at the forefront of the international agenda this year with the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development taking place in June. The Conference offers a unique opportunity to reaffirm our collective political will in relation to sustainable development. It should serve as a catalyst for the implementation of commitments, including Agenda 21 and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), as well as those made at previous G-20 summits. In the past, the three dimensions of sustainable development — economic, social and environmental — have often been looked at in isolation. However, there is a growing consensus that an integrated approach is needed to tackle global challenges. The 3G is particularly conscious that climate change requires urgent and decisive action. The longer action on such challenges is postponed, the greater the potential negative economic, social and environmental consequences will be for States, both individually and collectively, and the more costly the required action. In that regard, there is an ongoing need to fulfil existing commitments in order to deliver tangible results on the ground, particularly for developing countries. The Millennium Development Goals have become a framework for successful and coordinated action and have generated important development gains. Efforts to achieve the Goals must continue as work begins on the post-2015 development framework. The 3G considers it essential that all countries are able to participate in that work. In this regard, we also recognize the contribution that a set of sustainable development goals can make towards the integration and implementation of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

Discussions on green growth (and on the green economy) have highlighted actions that could be relevant to achieving sustainable development. These are evolving concepts, some of which are concerned with possible negative impacts, such as arbitrary growth ceilings or new conditionalities. It is therefore important to acknowledge that there is no one model for all countries, but rather many different paths that vary according to the priorities and circumstances of particular countries. Furthermore, discussions on green growth should give appropriate consideration to sustainable consumption and production patterns. Ultimately, however, the promotion of green growth should have positive results for all countries, offering new opportunities and markets, creating jobs and improving the quality of life for millions of people.

The 3G recognizes the need to support developing countries in implementing policies and programmes relevant to sustainable development and enhancing their capacity to adapt to and mitigate climate change. A particular focus should be on promoting international cooperation that is able to adapt to the different needs and development priorities of countries, with the ultimate objective being the eradication of poverty. Innovation, technology and investment also play an important role in this context. Developing countries therefore need access to adequate technology and capacity-building. In this regard, we encourage new initiatives that may be sector-specific, such as the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases, which bring together countries (both developed and developing) to find ways to adapt and mitigate the climate change challenges we face.

The 3G stresses the interrelationship between trade and sustainable development. Trade-led growth is an essential component of sustainable development and efforts to achieve it should also strengthen and increase trade flows at all levels. At the same time, it is important to guard against protectionism, particularly trade- and production-distorting measures that are not consistent with WTO rules. For example, in the agriculture context protectionist measures can affect production and threaten livelihoods in both food importing and exporting countries. Sustainable development and, in particular, green economy policies should not create new trade barriers or impose unwarranted conditionalities, but rather promote sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth.

The 3G believes that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under WTO is key to development. The successful conclusion of the WTO Doha Development Agenda is essential and long overdue. The 3G reiterates its call on the G-20 to renew political commitment and take urgent action to move the process forward, using fresh, credible approaches to furthering negotiations as promised at the Cannes Summit. Progress on the Doha Development Agenda will reinforce the role played by trade as an engine for growth and development. The provision of new opportunities to develop and enhance productivity would smooth the transition to a green economy.

The 3G notes previous G-20 commitments that relate to this priority and stresses the importance of implementation. We recall, in particular, that financing the fight against climate change is one of its main priorities and stress the need for urgent concrete and collective action. We welcome the implementation of the Green Climate Fund. We also welcome the G-20 commitment in 2009 to phase out over the medium term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support for the poorest, and we encourage early and ambitious implementation of this commitment. In order to promote greater transparency regarding the progress made and lessons learned in fulfilment of this commitment, we encourage the G-20 to establish a review process whereby the reform efforts of one or two members regarding fossil fuel subsidies are peer reviewed every 18 months. We also encourage a G-20 outreach activity to exchange experience of successful reforms. We welcome the plans of the Mexican G-20 presidency for a progress report on rationalization of fossil fuel and non-fossil fuel subsidies for the G-20 summit in Los Cabos, Mexico, in June 2012.

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Towards global partnerships

Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 5 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit to you the joint statement of the Heads of member States of the Collective Security Treaty Organization — the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan — made at the summit in Moscow on 15 May 2012 to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were issued as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 26 and 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Byrganym **Aitimova**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

12-36334 (E) 120612 130612

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Annex to the letter dated 5 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Joint Statement of the Heads of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization — the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan — on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia

We, the Heads of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, namely the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan, in connection with the twentieth anniversary of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (CICA), wish to state our endorsement of the CICA process.

The driving force behind the initiative taken by the Republic of Kazakhstan to convene CICA, as proposed by President Nazarbaev at the forty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly on 5 October 1992, was the desire to contribute to creating an effective mechanism to ensure peace and security in Asia.

We welcome the time-tested and historical choice, made by the majority of the Asian countries, to participate in CICA activities. They are united by the main goal of forging a common vision and working out a cooperative approach to existing problems, challenges and threats in the region, beginning a collective search for appropriate responses to them and also making a start on the multidimensional process of building confidence, friendship and cooperation on the Asian continent.

We note with satisfaction the progress made by the Conference, which as a result has taken its rightful place among partner organizations and mechanisms. It has acquired new capacities in order to establish itself as a forward-looking regional body for building confidence and security and is taking on tasks which include early warning, preventive diplomacy and conflict resolution in Asia.

Aware of our responsibility for ensuring a lasting peace in Eurasia, we express our willingness to cooperate with CICA on the basis of the principles of comprehensive, unified and indivisible security.

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General Assembly
Sixty-sixth session
Agenda items 26, 34, 36, 38, 88, 94, 108 and 109

Towards global partnerships

Prevention of armed conflict

The situation in the Middle East

The situation in Afghanistan

Prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons: report of the Conference on Disarmament

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

International drug control

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Letter dated 5 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit to you the Declaration of the Heads of member States of the Collective Security Treaty Organization made at the Summit in Moscow on 15 May 2012 (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex were issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 26, 34, 36, 38, 88, 94, 108 and 109, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Byrganym **Aitimova**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

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Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 5 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Declaration of the Heads of States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization

The world is increasingly shifting towards a multipolar system of international relations, with a strengthening of global and regional cooperation. In the area of security, there are still a number of negative elements, some of them related to recurrent and forceful intervention in crisis situations and attempts to circumvent generally accepted international legal norms and principles.

In the contemporary world, particular importance is attached to strengthening a positive and unifying agenda for the international community and to ensuring equal rights and democratic governance in international relations. Comprehensive and long-lasting solutions to existing conflicts may be found only through peaceful means and political dialogue.

The United Nations continues to be a pillar of international relations and equitable multilateral cooperation. It has a unique legitimacy and the necessary authority to respond adequately to the variety of contemporary risks and threats. It is the United Nations that should continue to provide political, legal and moral leadership in dealing with global challenges, to establish equitable principles and standards of interaction, to monitor their implementation and to render necessary assistance and support for the States that need it.

We support the efforts to expand cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization in connection with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, including in the area of peacebuilding, and we emphasize the importance of developing cooperation between the Collective Security Treaty Organization and other international and regional organizations.

The expanding role of regional organizations is an integral part of modern international relations. We are convinced that in today's world, the effective work of regional bodies is an important element in building the new global architecture. Integration associations and organizations in the Commonwealth of Independent States area contribute to these processes.

The Collective Security Treaty Organization is a key tool for ensuring security and stability in its area of responsibility.

In the year of the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Collective Security and the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, we confirm our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Treaty on Collective Security and our willingness to further develop and intensify our comprehensive alliance in the foreign policy, military and military technology fields and in the sphere of countering transnational challenges and threats to security and stability.

We support the strengthening of multilateral mechanisms for disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control. Our priorities include the provision of equal and indivisible security for all States as a condition for further progress towards nuclear disarmament, strengthening non-proliferation regimes and supporting the establishment of zones free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in various regions of the world, as well as the provision and enforcement of security assurances.

We reaffirm our strong support for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and welcome multilateral efforts to strengthen it, including through the new Treaty review process beginning in 2012. We support the strengthening of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), including through the universal adoption of additional protocols to IAEA safeguards agreements.

Important steps in the process of nuclear disarmament and in strengthening the non-proliferation regime should be: the swift entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the launch at the Conference on Disarmament of negotiations on a treaty banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons; and the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones.

We note with satisfaction the entry into force on 21 March 2009 of the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia and we emphasize the role of this zone in strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and also in promoting cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and in the environmental rehabilitation of territories affected by radioactive contamination.

We are convinced that the early establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and the means for their delivery would contribute to a comprehensive solution for strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and would facilitate confidence-building among neighbours and the establishment of peace and cooperation in the region. In that connection, we welcome the convening in 2012 of a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of weapons of mass destruction, with the participation of all States in the region.

We reaffirm our unconditional support for the international regimes to prohibit biological, toxin and chemical weapons. We consider such regimes as integral and effective elements of the international security system.

We consider the development of partnerships with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) as an important element in strengthening international and regional security, and in increasing confidence, transparency and predictability.

We express our readiness to undertake joint efforts with NATO countries, first and foremost in the political and diplomatic sphere, to oppose the proliferation of ballistic missiles on the basis of a shared understanding of contemporary challenges and threats and a mutual rejection of attempts to ensure security at the expense of the security of others.

We reaffirm that any unilateral deployment of strategic missile defence systems by a State or group of States without consideration of the legitimate interests of other countries and without providing those countries with legally binding assurances could be detrimental to international security and to strategic stability in Europe and in the world as a whole.

We support the adaptation of the common European security architecture to the realities of the current global situation. In that connection, we support the initiative of the Russian Federation to conclude a treaty on European security, a legally binding document that would strengthen the principles of indivisible and equal justice for all States of the Euro-Atlantic region in international law.

We view as unacceptable any attempts to impose measures as a means of political and economic pressure against States, including States members of the Organization, bearing in mind that only equitable and respectful dialogue can facilitate the settlement of differences.

We confirm our commitment to the goals and targets set out in the Astana Declaration of Heads of States members of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). We are in favour of enhancing the status and role of OSCE in the current system of international relations as a forum for equitable political dialogue that takes into account the interests of all States members of OSCE.

We believe that we must continue the efforts to rationalize the activities of OSCE institutions, including its missions, develop its Charter, streamline its humanitarian efforts and the involvement of non-governmental organizations, coordinate unified rules for national elections observation for the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, promote tolerance and non-discrimination and oppose manifestations of neo-Nazism in contemporary Europe.

We support the strengthening of OSCE activities to counter transnational challenges and threats to security, including terrorism and religious extremism, organized crime, corruption, trafficking in persons, drug trafficking and illegal immigration.

We share the international community's consensus, which developed following the accident at the Japanese nuclear power plant Fukushima-1, regarding the need for collective efforts to strengthen safety at nuclear power facilities. We note the need to improve the international legal regime on nuclear safety, in particular the Convention on Nuclear Safety and the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident. We believe that this will contribute to rapidly restoring confidence in nuclear power as an important source for meeting humanity's expanding energy needs.

The situation in Afghanistan, which has a direct border with the Organization's area of responsibility, is a cause for serious concern, as the trafficking and sale of drugs illegally manufactured in Afghanistan continue to pose a threat to international peace and stability, while terrorist activity in Afghanistan has an adverse impact on the security of countries in Central Asia.

We reaffirm our willingness to fully support the emergence of Afghanistan as a peaceful, prosperous, independent and neutral State, free from terrorism and drugs and from any foreign military presence. We consider that the withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Force should be implemented through a resolution of the United Nations Security Council, following a report on completion of the Force's mandate.

We are concerned at the trend towards forceful intervention in crisis situations, in circumvention of the norms and principles of international law, and we emphasize the importance of using peaceful means for conflict resolution, with respect for the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

Reaffirming the need for an exclusively peaceful solution to the Nagorny Karabakh issue, we emphasize the importance of the early completion of work on the basic principles for solution of the Nagorny Karabakh issue, mediated by the OSCE Minsk Group Co-Chairs, on the basis of the principles and norms of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the Helsinki Final Act, in particular the provisions concerning the non-use of force or threat of use of force, the territorial integrity of States, equal rights and the right of peoples to self-determination.

We express our concern at the increasing tension around Iran. Any developments of a confrontational nature, especially against the background of general instability in the Middle East and North Africa, could have serious negative consequences not only for the neighbouring countries of the region directly adjacent to the area of responsibility of the Collective Security Treaty Organization, but also for the international community as a whole.

In this context, we call on all members of the international community to exercise maximum responsibility and restraint and to refrain from making any statements and especially from taking any actions that could lead to further escalation of the confrontation.

The evolving situation in and around Syria is a cause of serious concern. We support an early resolution of the crisis by the Syrians themselves, with respect for the sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic. In this connection, we emphasize the need for an immediate end to the violence, the launching of a comprehensive political dialogue between the authorities and the opposition without any preconditions, and the continuance of political and socioeconomic reforms to serve the interests of all Syrian citizens.

We expect the parties to implement the Plan of the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to Syria, Mr. Kofi Annan. We support the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council for a peaceful solution to the situation in Syria.

We are convinced that the urgent internal contradictions in the Arab countries must be resolved by peaceful means and within a constitutional framework, through comprehensive national dialogue without foreign intervention. The task of the international community is to ensure that the Middle East does not become a source of new challenges to international stability and security, the non-proliferation regime and dialogue among civilizations. The primary responsibility for this task lies with the United Nations Security Council. Resolutions adopted by United Nations forums should be formulated on the basis of objective facts and the international legal framework.

The upheavals now occurring in the Arab world should not distract the international community from its efforts to find solutions to long-standing conflicts in the region. In that context, we emphasize the need to make progress towards a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement on the familiar basis of international law, including through the creation of an independent, territorially integrated and viable

Palestinian State, based on the 1967 borders, coexisting with all of its neighbours in peace and security.

We advocate broader cooperation with the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on security matters and on efforts to address contemporary challenges and threats.

We are ready to cooperate with the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia in addressing new challenges and threats and also in efforts to ensure regional security.

We reaffirm our readiness to provide consistent support for a positive and unifying agenda in international affairs, and for reducing conflict and strengthening the rule of law and democratic governance in relations between States.

Moscow

15 May 2012

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Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Letter dated 5 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit to you the statement of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Collective Security Treaty Organization — the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Tajikistan on the inadmissible use of economic pressure or coercion in international relations (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex were issued as a document of the General Assembly, under the agenda items 17 (a) and 83, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Byrganym **Aitimova**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

12-36316 (E) 110612 110612

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Annex to the letter dated 5 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization

[Original: Russian]

Astana

6 April 2012

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, acting in the spirit of the joint approach agreed upon within the Collective Security Treaty Organization and in view of the economic sanctions imposed on the Republic of Belarus by member States of the European Union, reaffirm the inadmissibility of using economic measures to exert pressure or coercion in inter-State relations.

Such measures infringe upon States' legitimate economic security interests, which could damage mutual cooperation and the development of integration processes on the Eurasian continent. Such measures also undermine mutual confidence among partners, which could ultimately have a negative influence on stability and security in the region.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan are firmly convinced that only an equitable dialogue can contribute to the settlement of international differences and they call for the rejection of any actions that are inconsistent with the spirit and principles of good neighbourliness and mutual respect.

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Agenda items 34, 35 and 39

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Prevention of armed conflict

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Letter dated 8 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to inform you about the recent deadly, brutal ceasefire violations and subversive actions by Azerbaijan along the Armenia-Azerbaijan border, as well as the line of contact with Nagorno Karabakh.

On 4 June, an Azerbaijani military unit intruded into Armenian territory and tried to ambush the members of the Armenian armed forces stationed near the settlements of Berdavan and Chinari of the Tavush region of the Republic of Armenia. As a result of these illegal actions, three Armenian servicemen were killed and several soldiers were wounded. A similar attempt was made by the Azeri forces on 5 June on the territory of the Tavush region, which resulted in additional casualties. On 6 June, an Azerbaijani armed unit tried to pass the contact line between Nagorno Karabakh and Azerbaijan, as a result of which one Karabakhi soldier lost his life and two were wounded.

All conflict situations are unique; however, they share a common point: a resolution to a conflict can be achieved and succeed only once the parties dismiss violence as a means of achieving their goals. The same was highlighted during the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Chairmanship conference on the Northern Ireland peace process on 27 April. The very same day, the Co-Chairs of the Minsk Group released a statement in Dublin expressing their deep concern over a series of ceasefire violations along the Armenia-Azerbaijan border and the line of contact. The Co-Chairs stated that they "strongly condemn any loss of life, and reiterate that there is no alternative to a peacefully negotiated settlement of the conflict". This statement was made following another violation two days earlier, on 25 April, when Azerbaijani forces killed three Armenian soldiers.

12-37051 (E) 210612

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It is worth mentioning that, during the discussions of the OSCE Permanent Council on the unified budget for 2012 in December 2011, Azerbaijan rejected the proposed increase to the budget of the Personal Representative of the Chairperson in Office, which would have made operational the agreement between Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan at the March 2011 Sochi summit to create a mechanism for investigating ceasefire violations along the line of contact. In its statement, the Armenian side emphasized that, by rejecting implementation of the investigative mechanism, Azerbaijan bore all of the responsibility for further ceasefire violations and victims caused by them.

Sadly, the Azerbaijani side continues to reject the implementation of confidence-building measures, notably proposals of the OSCE Chairmanships and the Co-Chairs of the Minsk Group on consolidation of ceasefire, withdrawal of snipers and creation of the above-mentioned investigative mechanism. Such a position is in direct contradiction to the commitments made by Azerbaijan, including those recently reiterated in the 23 January joint statements of the Presidents of Russia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

By making belligerent statements and threats of starting a war, multiplying its military budget and organizing subversions and provocations on the border with Armenia and the line of contact with Nagorno Karabakh, the Azerbaijani side not only creates obstacles for peaceful negotiations but also poses a real threat to regional security.

During the press conference with the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Hillary Clinton, held on 4 June in Yerevan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Edward Nalbandian, strongly condemned gross provocations organized by the Azeri side and noted that Azerbaijan was attempting to transfer the tension and escalate the situation on to the border between Armenia and Azerbaijan, which considerably undermined the negotiation process and threatened regional stability. The responsibility for all possible consequences of such activities lies on the Azeri side.

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 7 June 2012 addressed to you, I also draw your attention to the ongoing violations of the ceasefire regime on the line of contact by the Azerbaijani side recorded for the month of May 2012 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 34, 35 and 39, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Garen **Nazarian**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 8 June 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan from 1 to 31 May 2012

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
1.	1 May	Vazashen	01:15	AK	8
2.				PK	3
3.		Eraskh	12:40	AK	1
4.		Aygepar	13:40	AK	4
5.		Barekamavan	14:10	SVD	1
6.		Mehrab	18:20	DSHK	10
7.				PK	10
8.		Chinari	17:45	AK	60
9.				SVD	25
10.			19:00	Sniper 12.7mm	3
11.				AK	30
12.				PK	48
13.			19:40	Sniper 12.7mm	2
14.				PK	5
15.		Koti	19:35	SVD	4
16.	2 May	Chinari	12:50	SVD	10
17.			14:10	SVD	16
18.			14:30	SVD	15
19.				PK	5
20.				AK	70
21.				DSHK	3
22.			14:50	SVD	3
23.			23:40	SVD	3
24.		Aygedzor	21:00	SVD	12
25.		Aygepar	13:10	AK	2

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
26.	3 May	Vazashen	02:10	SVD	5
27.				PK	7
28.		Aygepar	13:30	AK	1
29.			21:30	AK	1
30.	4 May	Aygedzor	09:00	PK	15
31.			17:25	PK	6
32.		N.Karmiraqhbyur	11:20	AK	5
33.		Barekamavan	17:40	SVD	10
34.		Chinari	17:50	SVD	15
35.	5 May	Aygepar	00:30	AK	2
36.		Barcruni	21:20	SVD	3
37.		Movses	23:15	AK	2
38.			23:30	AK	30
39.		Chinari	23:35	PK	25
40.				SVD	15
41.				AK	20
42.	6 May	N.Karmiraqhbyur	00:30	AK	35
43.		Aygepar	00:40	AK	19
44.			18:25	AK	5
45.			19:15	AK	1
46.			20:55	AK	1
47.	7 May	Aygepar	12:20	AK	6
48.			12:55	AK	4
49.			13:30	DSHK	5
50.			20:40	AK	10
51.		Koti	22:25	AK	3

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
52.	8 May	Chinari	13:20	SVD	2
53.			16:40	SVD	1
54.			19:20	AK	3
55.			19:40	DSHK	7
56.			19:50	DSHK	5
57.				Sniper 12.7mm	7
58.			21:50	DSHK	12
59.				Sniper 12.7mm	7
60.				PK	40
61.			22:20	DSHK	20
62.				PK	30
63.		Aygehovit	20:20	AK	8
64.				PK	7
65.		Aygepar	21:30	PK	50
66.				DSHK	30
67.			22:00	DSHK	50
68.				PK	40
69.			22:50	DSHK	30
70.				PK	50
71.			23:40	DSHK	35
72.			23:55	DSHK	40
73.		Movses	22:10	DSHK	35
74.			23:10	DSHK	45
75.			23:20	DSHK	70
76.				PK	100
77.		N.Karmiraqhbyur	22:10	PK	40
78.			22:25	DSHK	30
79.				PK	60
80.		Vazashen	22:55	PK	50

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
81.	9 May	Aygepar	00:15	DSHK	13
82.		Aygepar, Movses N.Karmiraqhbyur	00:20-01:00	AK	400
83.				PK	600
84.				DSHK	550
85.		Chinari	01:05	SVD	3
86.				PK	7
87.				DSHK	3
88.				AK	3
89.			01:10	SVD	6
90.				PK	10
91.			01:15	SVD	7
92.		Aygepar, Movses, N.Karmiraqhbyur	01:10-01:45	AK	800
93.				PK	1250
94.				DSHK	1000
95.		Aygepar	13:00	AK	3
96.			22:50	AK	4
97.		Vazashen	19:50	AK	6
98.			20:15	AK	2
99.				PK	16
100.			20:30	AK	28
101.		Khndzorout	21:35	AK	47
102.				PK	7
103.	10 May	Aygepar	00:10	AK	6
104.			06:40	AK	3
105.		Sarigyuqh	12:30	SVD	7
106.				AK	25
107.			21:30	DSHK	15
108.		Movses	21:50	AK	5
109.	11 May	Aygepar	00:05	AK	8
110.			19:30	AK	3
111.		Barekamavan	12:30	AK	1
112.		Aygedzor	13:00	Sniper 12.7mm	3
113.		Sarigyuqh	14:30	DSHK	10
114.		Mehrab	15:20	AK	2

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
115.	12 May	Qarvajar	11:40	AK	40
116.		Berqaber		DSHK	1
117.				AK	40
118.		Paravaqar	17:30	PK	25
119.		Chinari	22:50	AK	3
120.			22:55	SVD	2
121.			23:00	AK	6
122.			23:05	AK	8
123.			23:10	PK	6
124.	13 May	Chinari	14:50	DSHK	2
125.				PK	3
126.		Aygepar	22:00	AK	9
127.			22:40	AK	15
128.	14 May	Chinari	15:50	AK	25
129.			16:00	SVD	2
130.				AK	8
131.	15 May	Chinari	01:50	AK	4
132.			19:50	SVD	47
133.			20:40	SVD	5
134.		Aygepar	13:00	AK	5
135.	16 May	Chinari	17:20	AK	6
136.				SVD	2
137.		Movses	21:25	AK	22
138.			22:10	DSHK	14
139.			22:30-22:50	DSHK	24
140.	17 May	Vahan	13:00	SVD	6
141.		Berdavan	18:45	AK	15
142.				Sniper 12.7mm	2
143.		Chinari	19:15	AK	7
144.		Barcruni	20:20	PK	25
145.				AK	20
146.		Movses	23:35	PK	13
147.				DSHK	8

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
148.	18 May	Chinari	06:20	SVD	3
149.			14:50	Sniper 12.7mm	2
150.		Ttujur	11:45	PK	100
151.		Aygepar	14:25	PK	6
152.		Aygedzor	16:30	DSHK	10
153.				PK	50
154.				SVD	50
155.		N.Karmiraqhbyur	18:55	AK	5
156.	19 May	N.Karmiraqhbyur	10:40	AK	4
157.		Movses	11:50	AK	16
158.		Aygepar	14:55	AK	2
159.			19:20	DSHK	3
160.	20 May	Aygepar	12:15	AK	3
161.			12:40	AK	3
162.		Barcruni	19:10	AK	60
163.	21 May	Arcvaberd	19:15	DSHK	12
164.				PK	15
165.		Tigranakert	23:40	AK	2
166.	22 May	Chinari	11:50	AK	15
167.				PK	15
168.		Barcruni		SVD	15
169.				PK	15
170.		Aygepar	17:30	AK	1
171.			21:50	AK	3
172.			23:35	AK	1
173.	23 May	Aygepar	07:50	AK	7
174.			09:20	AK	3
175.			21:40	PK	20

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
176.	24 May	Aygepar	00:05	AK	5
177.		Paravaqar	00:20	PK	25
178.			23:50	PK	20
179.		Movses	11:40	AK	5
180.			22:35	AK	17
181.		Berqaber	12:00	SVD	1
182.			14:25	SVD	6
183.				AK	14
184.			22:20	AK	15
185.		Sarigyuqh	15:35	SVD	5
186.				AK	15
187.		Aygepar	16:00	DSHK	20
188.			16:20	DSHK	15
189.				PK	35
190.			16:30	DSHK	15
191.			17:05	DSHK	17
192.				PK	15
193.			19:45	PK	12
194.			19:50	PK	3
195.			20:00	AK	4
196.		Berdavan	17:00	NSVT	20
197.		Doveqh	19:50	PK	20
198.			20:45	PK	5
199.		Chinari	23:50	AK	1
200.	25 May	Koti	03:00	AK	3
201.		Mehrab	12:35	PK	25
202.		Movses	13:40	Istigal	15
203.		Berqaber	22:10	AK	10
204.		Chinari	23:20	AK	40

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
205.	26 May	Shavarshavan	00:30	AK	3
206.		Chinari	02:00	SVD	5
207.		Aygedzor	11:30	PK	20
208.				Sniper 12.7mm	10
209.		Movses	11:40	PK	6
210.			14:30	Sniper 12.7mm	17
211.	27 May	Movses	18:30	AK	7
212.			18:35	PK	20
213.			20:55	AK	30
214.		Barcruni	21:45	Sniper 12.7mm	2
215.				PK	20
216.			22:55	Sniper 12.7mm	4
217.	28 May	Aygepar	00:05	AK	3
218.			11:25	PK	2
219.		Chinari	13:55	AK	4
220.		Sevakavan	19:10	AK	3
221.			19:55	AK	2
222.	29 May	Sevakavan	00:15	AK	15
223.		Aygepar	13:05	AK	2
224.		Barekamavan	14:40	SVD	2
225.			15:35	AK	11
226.		Qarvachar	19:10	Sniper 12.7mm	20
227.				DSHK	25
228.	30 May	Mehrab	10:45	Sniper 12.7mm	2
229.			16:40	Sniper 12.7mm	10
230.		Movses	16:30	AK	4
231.		Qarvachar	20:30	DSHK	100
232.				AK	200

Number	*Date*	*Direction*	*Time*	*Type of weapon*	*Ammunition*
233.	31 May	Berdavan	1:05	AK	7
234.		Berqaber	16:30	SVD	6
235.		Chinari	18:30	Sniper 12.7mm	2
236.			18:35	SVD	3
237.		Berqaber	23:05	AK	8
238.				DSHK	6

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Armenia from 1 to 31 May 2012

Number of violations — 238

Shots — about 8,206

PK ~ (3,002), SVD ~ (323), sniper weapon 12.7 mm ~ (93), AK ~ (2,463), DSHK ~ (2,290), Istigal ~ (15), NSVT — (20)

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the borderline of Nagorno Karabakh from 1 to 31 May 2012

Number of violations — 1,248

Shots — about 5,363

PK ~ (645), SVD ~ (501), AK ~ (4,005), DSHK ~ (77), RPK ~ (72), sniper weapon 12.7 mm ~ (45), Utyos ~ (18)

PK — Kalashnikov machine gun

SVD — 7.9 mm sniper weapon

AK — Kalashnikov rifle

DSHK — 12.7 mm machine gun

RPK — 5.45 mm machine gun

RPG — Grenade launcher

Utyos — 12.7 mm machine gun

NSVT — 12.7 mm machine gun

Istigal — 14.5 mm machine gun